

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2016

The **City of White Salmon** is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report for the year 2016 to each person who receives drinking water from the municipal water system. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided during 2016. The report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to stringent standards established by the regulatory agencies. The City of White Salmon Water System is regulated by the State of Washington Department of Health. *Our Water System ID is #96350B.*

SPANISH (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Find an answer or “Ask a Question” online at <https://safewater.zendesk.com/hc/en-us>

Where does my water come from?

The City of White Salmon takes its water supply from the (Buck Creek surface source) and two deep groundwater wells which pump from the Grand Ronde Aquifer. The production Wells #1, #2, and Buck Creek have DOH source IDs of SO3, SO4, and SO1 respectively. The well locations are 4 miles north of White Salmon, west of SR141. Buck Creek is located 8 miles up Buck Creek road off SR141. They have a combined capacity of 1,800 gallons per minute (gpm). In 2016 the City’s water system produced 301.5 million gallons of water, all of which was disinfected with sodium/calcium hypochlorite. Both of the wells have a System Susceptibility rating of “Low”.

Main Line and Service Line Repair

These repairs were done throughout the 2016 year. The crew appreciates the public help to identify and resolve these leaks. Please continue to help us protect our water.

Date	Main Line Repaired	Service Line Repaired
3-1-16	Martin Road & Thornton Drive Main Line	
3-2-16		Meter Stop Service Line
3-7-16		828 Loop Road Service Line
5-16-16	Arnett Road Main Line	
6-9-16		Childs Monitoring Station Plumbing
6-20-16		250 NE Cherry Street
6-27-16	Childs Monitoring Station Clay Valve	
9-23-16		Columbia Bank on Wauna Ave.
10-14-16	Tohomish Street Main Line	
12-2-16	Power House Road Main Line	

These leaks resulted in 19,095,580 gallons of water lost in 2016. Most of the leaks are due to aging pipe lines. These leaks only represent what the city has fixed; this doesn’t show what hasn’t surfaced yet. Leaks on the customer side of meters are accounted for through the meters. The percentage of water loss this year is 32.17%; this is 5.77% higher than the year before.

ASR Project

ASR (Aquifer Storage and Recovery) is a project the City of White Salmon is working on. This project is designed to ascertain how Well # 2 aquifer will recharge. To date we do not have information back on how the test went. This project is an ongoing study on replenishing the Well #2 aquifer. This requires part of the water coming from Buck Creek to be injected into Well #2. The studies have finished we are waiting for the results for the ASR project.

Main Line Projects

During the 2016 year the City worked on several water main repair projects to help reduce water loss and improve water quality. Below is a list of the projects and what type of work was done.

1. **Arnett Road** has a water main that runs under the road before heading up the hill to town. This water main had several leaks in it that required a special repair clamp for the size of pipe and the pressure in the main line.
2. **Power House Road** had a large section of pipe go bad in an area where we had limited access to it. This required a special clamp to cap the end of the pipe.

What is new with the Public Works?

This year the City of White Salmon started planning for a water main replacement (WMR) project on Jewett Blvd. This will replace a water main that is undersized and reaching the end of its useful life with a new main that is sized to accommodate future growth of the City. With this project a secondary source of water will be supplied to Skyline Hospital.

We had a loss of 2 personnel in 2016 we were able to replace 1 person last year and will hire another in 2017.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Drinking water can come from surface water, springs or ground water. As water moves over or through the earth, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also gather viruses, bacteria and inorganic or other contaminants from human or animal activity. Sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals from natural or artificial sources, domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants from industrial processes or storage facilities **can all be sources of contamination.** In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

How can I get involved?

The City of White Salmon welcomes input on decisions that affect drinking water. Council meetings are the first and third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 pm at the City Fire Hall Building. Staff may be contacted at (509) 493-1133 or online for scheduled topics.

Other Information

The City monitors its treated water supply for a host of Inorganic compounds (IOCs) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) using laboratories certified by the Washington State Dept. of Health. All results were found to be in compliance with State and Federal maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for drinking water.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected for the 2016 year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table represents monitoring in calendar year 2016. The EPA or the State requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The following is a list of the test done by the city in 2016.

- A total of 48 bacteriological samples, 20 Fecal samples, 3 Nitrate samples, 28 sets of T.O.C. samples, 1 V.O.C. Sample, 1 Gross Alpha Samples, 4 sets of HAA5's, 4 sets of TTHM's Samples, and 24 Lead & Copper Sample were examined in year 2016.
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Terms & abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** *the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** *the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*
- **Action Level (AL):** *the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** *A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** *The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).*
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** *The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*
- **Variations and Exemptions:** *State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, an action level, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.*
- n/a: not applicable • nd: not detectable at testing limit • ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter • pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) • TT: treatment technique
- **SRL (State Reporting Level):** *The minimum reporting level established by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH).*

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (S03)	10		nd-9	9-6-16	No	Run off from the use of fertilizer
Nitrate (S04)	10		nd-9	9-6-16	No	
Nitrate (S01)	10		nd-9	Oct - 2016	No	
T.O.C. (S01)	N/A	.70	.73	1-12-16	No	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is naturally present in the environment.
	N/A	.70	.47 - .58	2-5-16	No	
	N/A	.70	nd-9	3-4-16	No	
	N/A	.70	nd-9	4-6-16	No	
	N/A	.70	nd-9	5-3-16	No	
	N/A	.70	nd-9	6-7-16	No	
	N/A	.70	nd-9	7-5-16	No	
	N/A	.70	nd-9	8-2-16	No	
	N/A	.70	nd-9	9-6-16	No	
	N/A	.70	nd-9	10-4-16	No	
	N/A	.70	.76 - 4.2	11-8-16	No	
N/A	.70	.93 - .99	12-6-16	No		
HAA5's (S01, S03, S04)	60	2	14	2-24-16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM's (S01, S03, S04)	80	.50	11	2-24-16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
V.O.C. (S01)	2	.50	nd-9	3-15-16	No	Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) Human-made and naturally occurring chemical compounds
Gross Alpha (S04)	15	1.49	nd-9	4-6-16	No	Radioactive material
Lead (S01, S03, S04)	.015	.0010	.0050	8-8-16	No	
Copper (S01, S03, S04)	1.3	.020	.091	8-8-16	No	

For more information please contact:

Kevin English,
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Certified Operator
Public Works - 493-1133 Ext. 500

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, or shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants as needed and check to make sure you are not using more water than the plants can absorb.
- Use drip irrigation when possible instead of sprinklers for watering.
- Water lawns every other day instead of every day.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day or night to reduce evaporation.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control

The purpose is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a potable water distribution system that may allow contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us at (509) 493-1133 Ext: 502. So we can discuss if there is any possible issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary. Identifying these will help us keep the water in our city safe for all people who drink it.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system (connected to your water lines)
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property (well, spring, or river)
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough
- Fire Sprinkler Systems

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public wastewater system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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